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ABSTRACT

This children's activity book helps students discover Alaska's salmon. Information is provided about salmon and where they live. The salmon life cycle and food chains are also discussed. Different kinds of salmon such as Chum Salmon, Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, Sockeye Salmon, and Pink Salmon are introduced, and various activities on salmon are included. (ASK)

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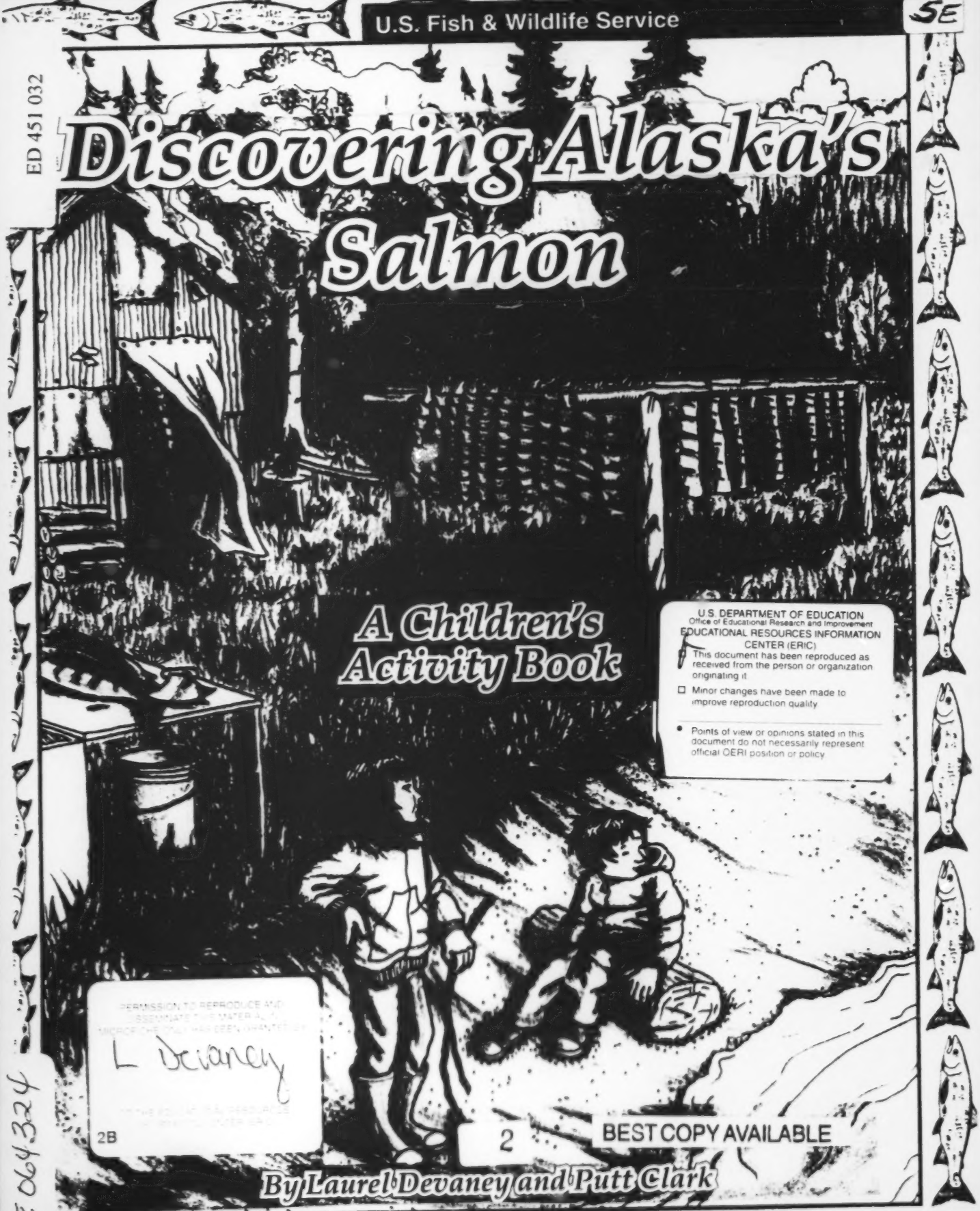
Discovering Alaska's Salmon



A Children's Activity Book

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By Laurel Devaney and Putt Clark

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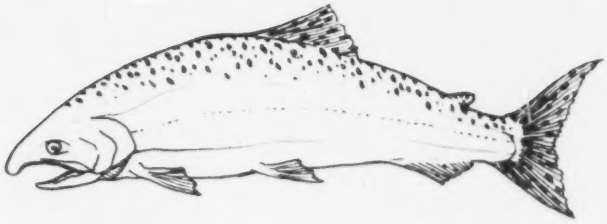

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SALMON

When you spy a salmon
Swimming hard upstream,
She's seen more sights and
had more frights
than you could ever dream.

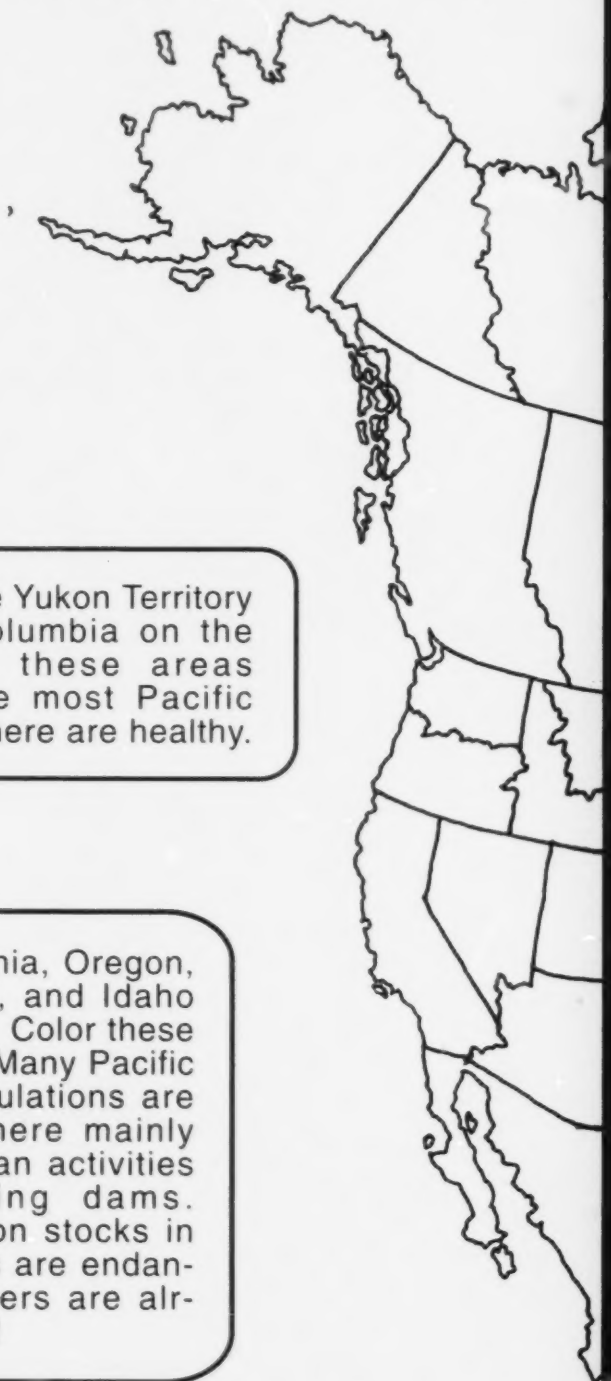
She moved from stream to ocean
When she was just a kid,
She's had to outrun orcas
She's dined on squiggly squid.

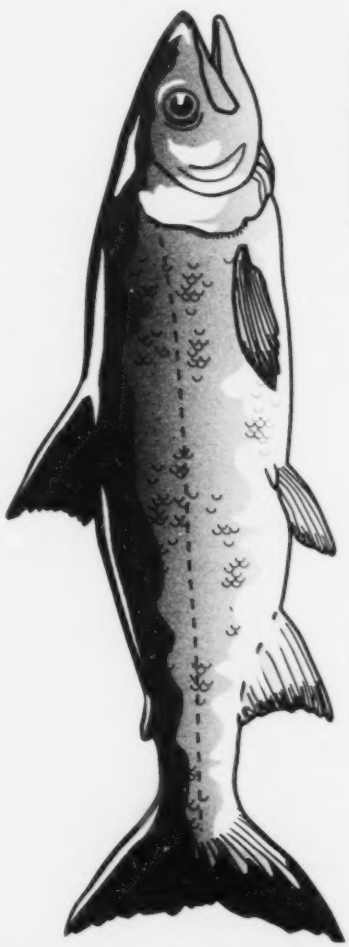
Now with a school of siblings
All fighting to get home,
She shimmies past a fishing bear
And leaps through falls and foam.

Nose straight into the current
She finds the place she knows.
Where she was born, she lays her eggs,
And on the story goes.

Have you ever caught a salmon? Have you ever been able to watch salmon spawn, or lay their eggs? Do you know how lucky you are to be able to do that?

If you write to someone your age in every state in the United States and ask them about their salmon populations, you might get some surprising answers. Most states don't have the habitat that salmon need. In other states, the salmon populations are in big trouble due to habitat loss and other problems. Alaska has the healthiest salmon stocks in the United States, and maybe even in the world!

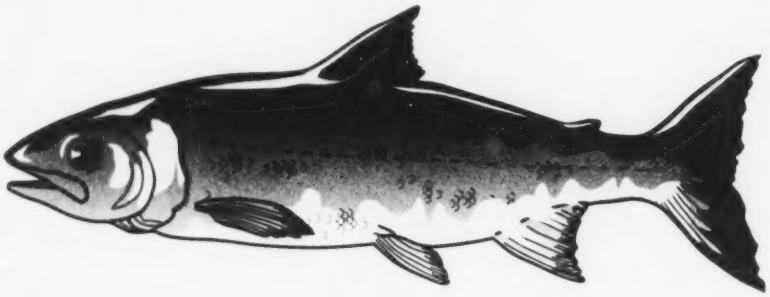




Find Alaska, the Yukon Territory and British Columbia on the map. Color these areas green because most Pacific salmon stocks here are healthy.

Find California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho on the map. Color these states red. Many Pacific salmon populations are in trouble here mainly due to human activities like building dams. Some salmon stocks in these states are endangered. Others are already extinct!

Where Do Salmon Live?



The Atlantic salmon lives in New England. Find the following states on the map: Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and New York. Color these states light blue to show where wild Atlantic salmon used to live. Color Maine dark blue to show where wild runs of Atlantic salmon can still be found today.

Keep reading to learn what you can do to make sure our salmon populations stay healthy!

Coastal plain

Much of northern Alaska is covered with shallow lakes, streams and wet tundra.

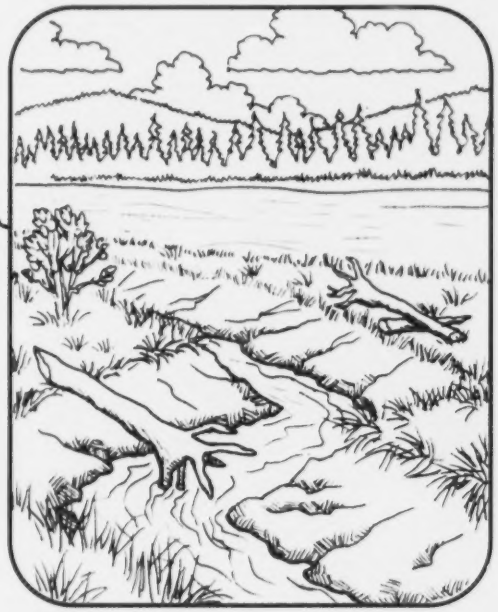
Lakes

Many parts of western Alaska are very flat. Thousands of lakes found here are important habitat for young sockeye salmon and other salmon family members.

Estuaries

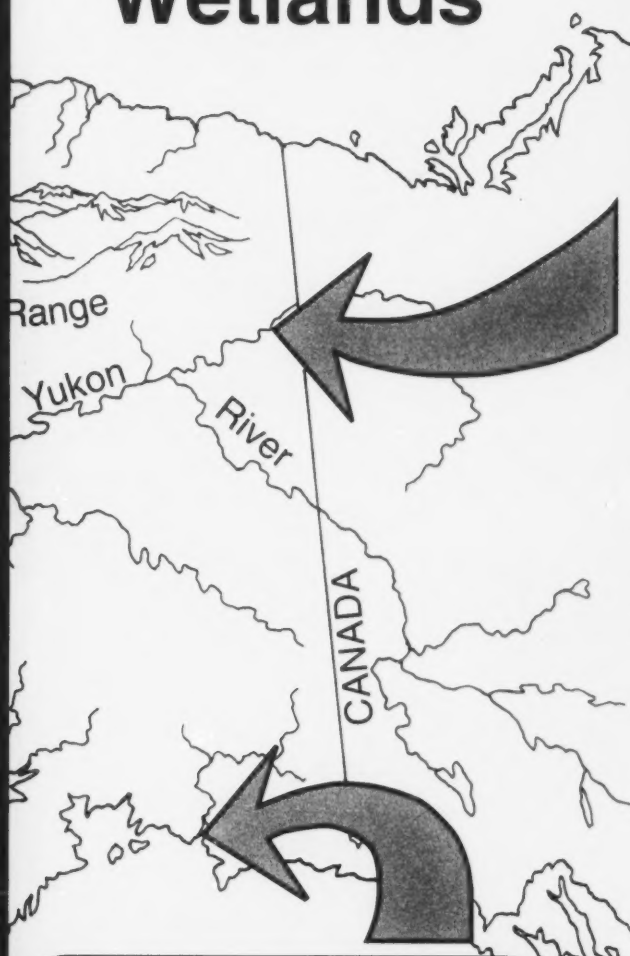
Estuaries are where rivers enter the sea. All young salmon live here before moving into the ocean.

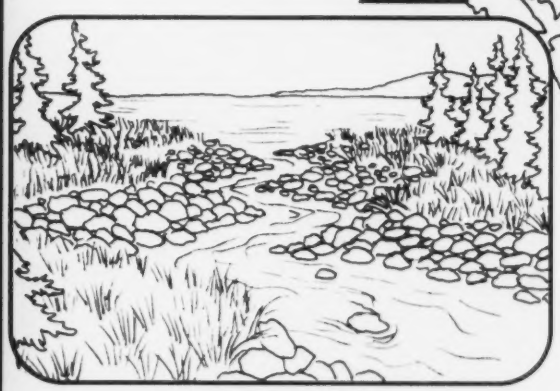
Alaska Wetlands



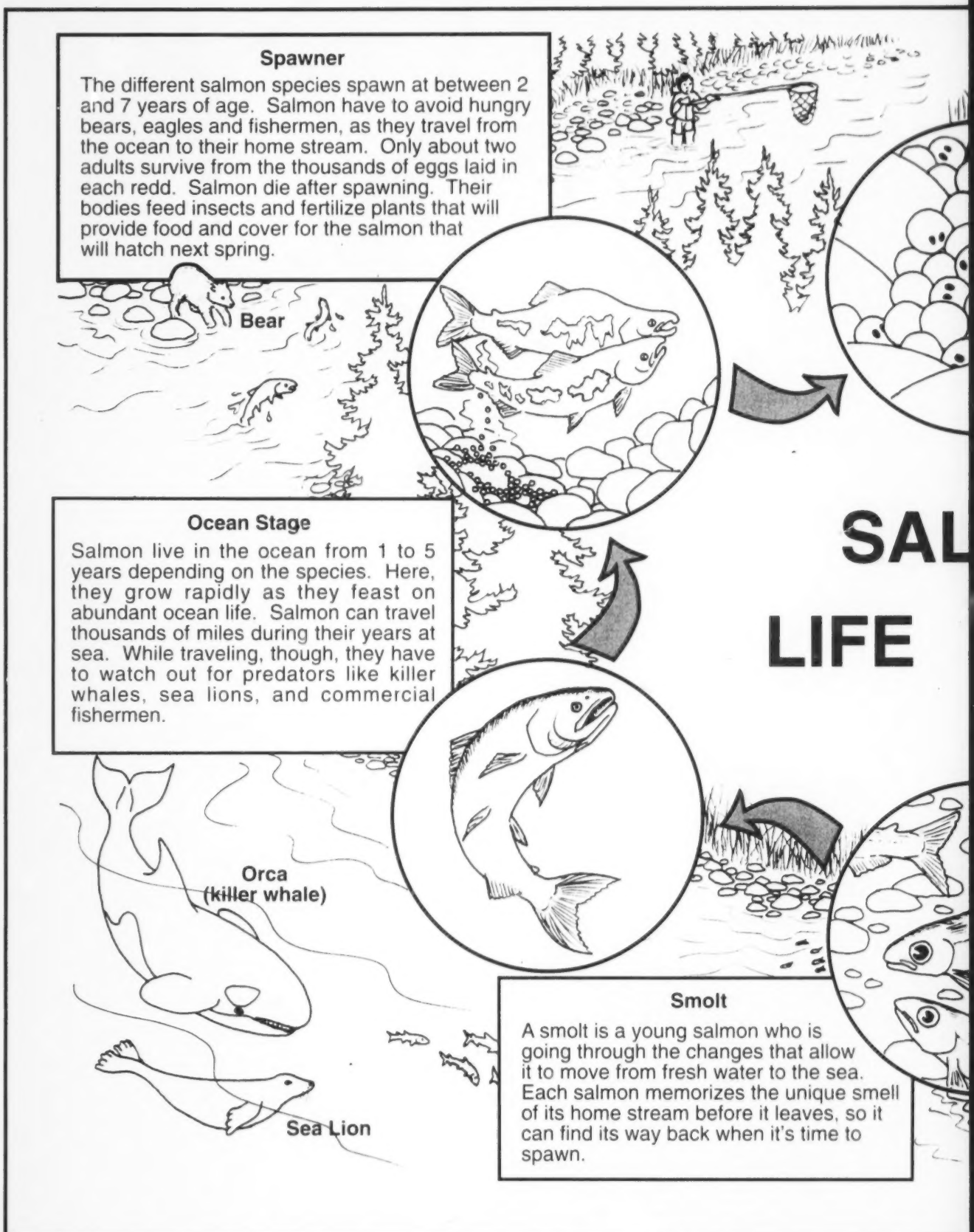
Sloughs

When rivers move around over time, they leave behind channels that become sloughs and oxbow lakes. These quiet waters can be important habitat for young salmon.

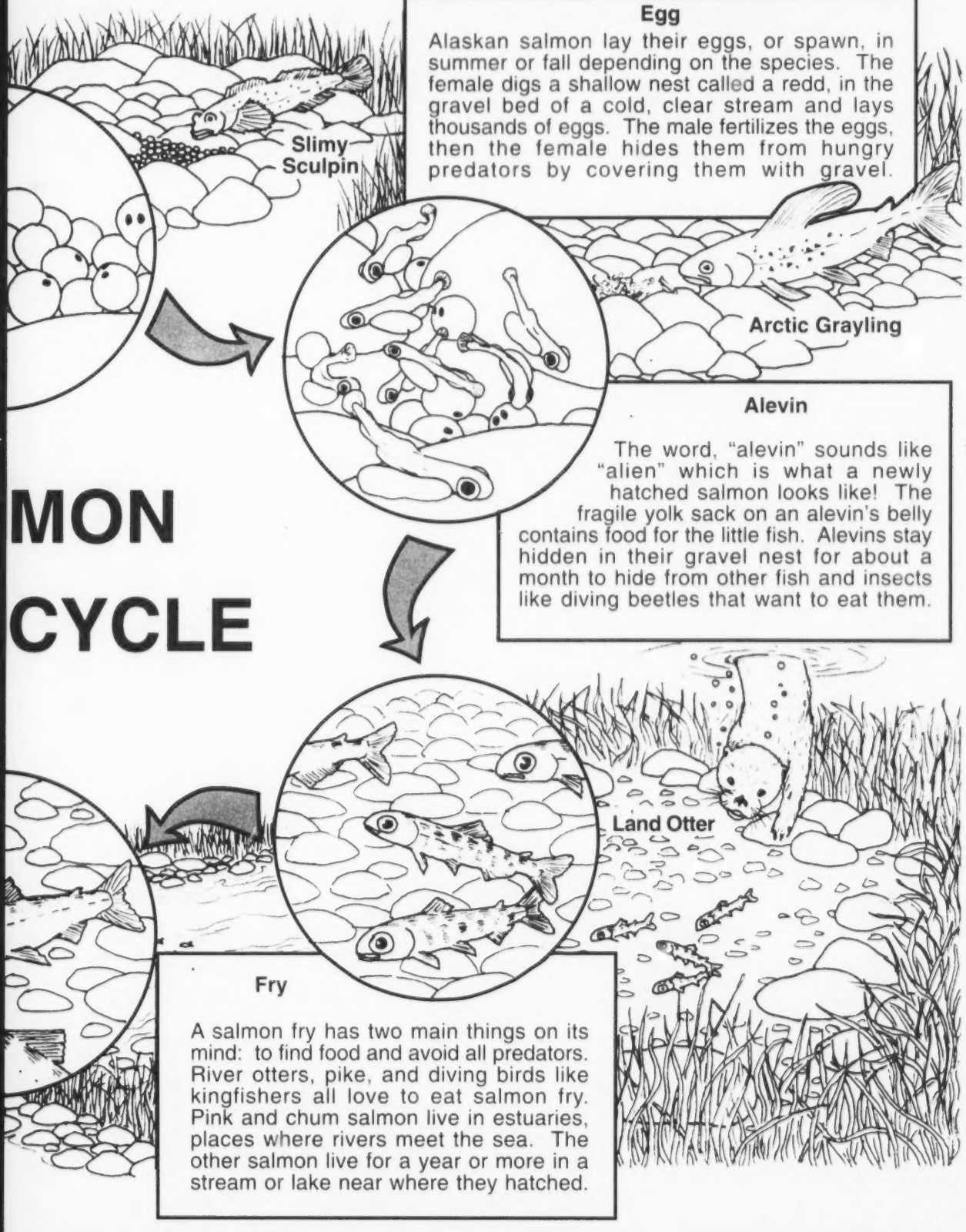




Alaska is a very wet place. Over half of the state is covered by wetlands of some type. Salmon and their relatives can be found in almost every wetland in the state. Wetland habitats used by the five Pacific salmon include small streams, large rivers, river sloughs, lakes and estuaries.


Spawner
The different salmon species spawn at between 2 and 7 years of age. Salmon have to avoid hungry bears, eagles and fishermen, as they travel from the ocean to their home stream. Only about two adults survive from the thousands of eggs laid in each redd. Salmon die after spawning. Their bodies feed insects and fertilize plants that will provide food and cover for the salmon that will hatch next spring.
Bear
Ocean Stage
Salmon live in the ocean from 1 to 5 years depending on the species. Here, they grow rapidly as they feast on abundant ocean life. Salmon can travel thousands of miles during their years at sea. While traveling, though, they have to watch out for predators like killer whales, sea lions, and commercial fishermen.
SAL
LIFE
Orca
(killer whale)
Sea Lion
Smolt
A smolt is a young salmon who is going through the changes that allow it to move from fresh water to the sea. Each salmon memorizes the unique smell of its home stream before it leaves, so it can find its way back when it's time to spawn.

MON CYCLE



Egg

Alaskan salmon lay their eggs, or spawn, in summer or fall depending on the species. The female digs a shallow nest called a redd, in the gravel bed of a cold, clear stream and lays thousands of eggs. The male fertilizes the eggs, then the female hides them from hungry predators by covering them with gravel.

Alevin

The word, "alevin" sounds like "alien" which is what a newly hatched salmon looks like! The fragile yolk sack on an alevin's belly contains food for the little fish. Alevins stay hidden in their gravel nest for about a month to hide from other fish and insects like diving beetles that want to eat them.

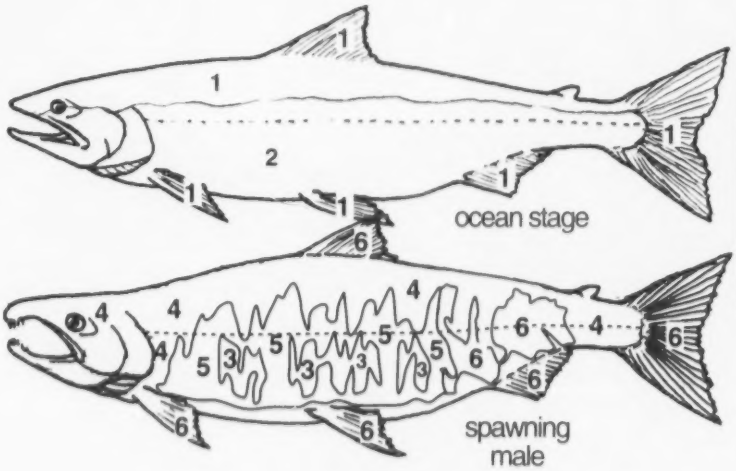
Fry

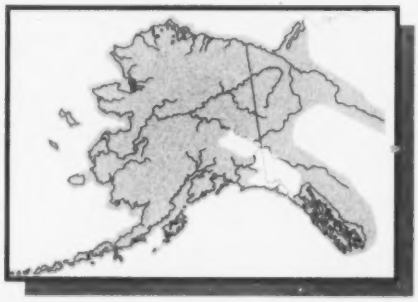
A salmon fry has two main things on its mind: to find food and avoid all predators. River otters, pike, and diving birds like kingfishers all love to eat salmon fry. Pink and chum salmon live in estuaries, places where rivers meet the sea. The other salmon live for a year or more in a stream or lake near where they hatched.

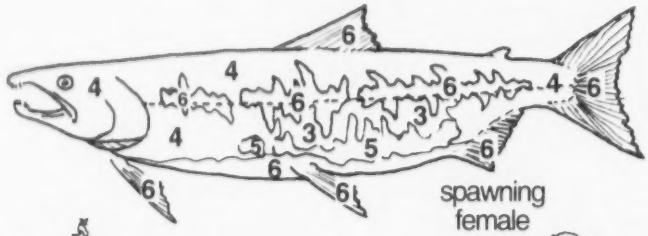
Chum Salmon

Use the key to color these fish. Can you guess why chum salmon are sometimes called "calico salmon"? Male chum salmon grow a hooked nose and fierce teeth they use to defend their territories on the spawning grounds.

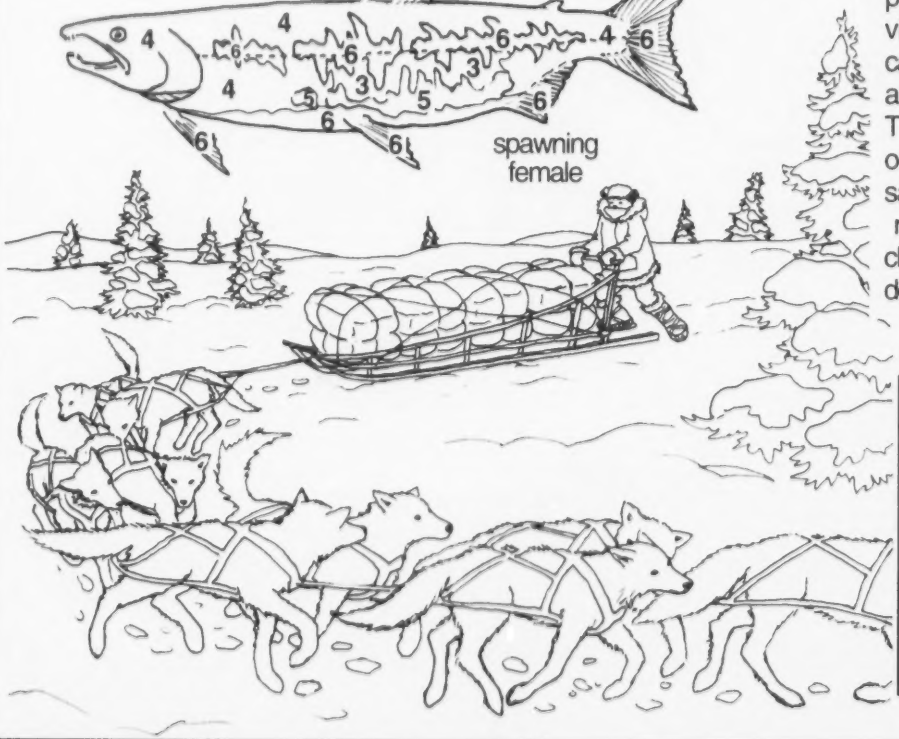
The Yukon River has the largest runs of chum salmon in the United States. These are also the only chum salmon in North America that are long-distance travelers. Some Yukon River chums will migrate over two thousand miles to their spawning streams.







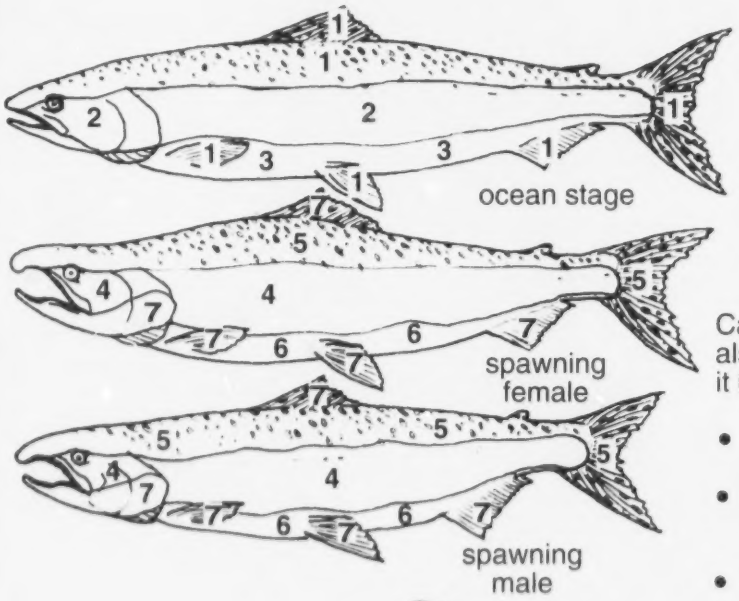
Chum salmon are also called "dog salmon" because of their importance as food for people and dogs in rural villages. Dog teams once carried all the winter supplies and mail to remote villages. These dogs ate thousands of pounds of dried chum salmon every year. Iditarod racers today still use dried chum salmon as part of their dogs' food.

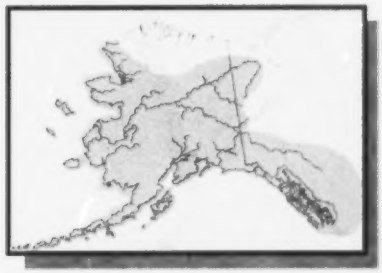


KEY

1 = dark green-blue
2 = silver
3 = white
4 = dark gray
5 = red
6 = black

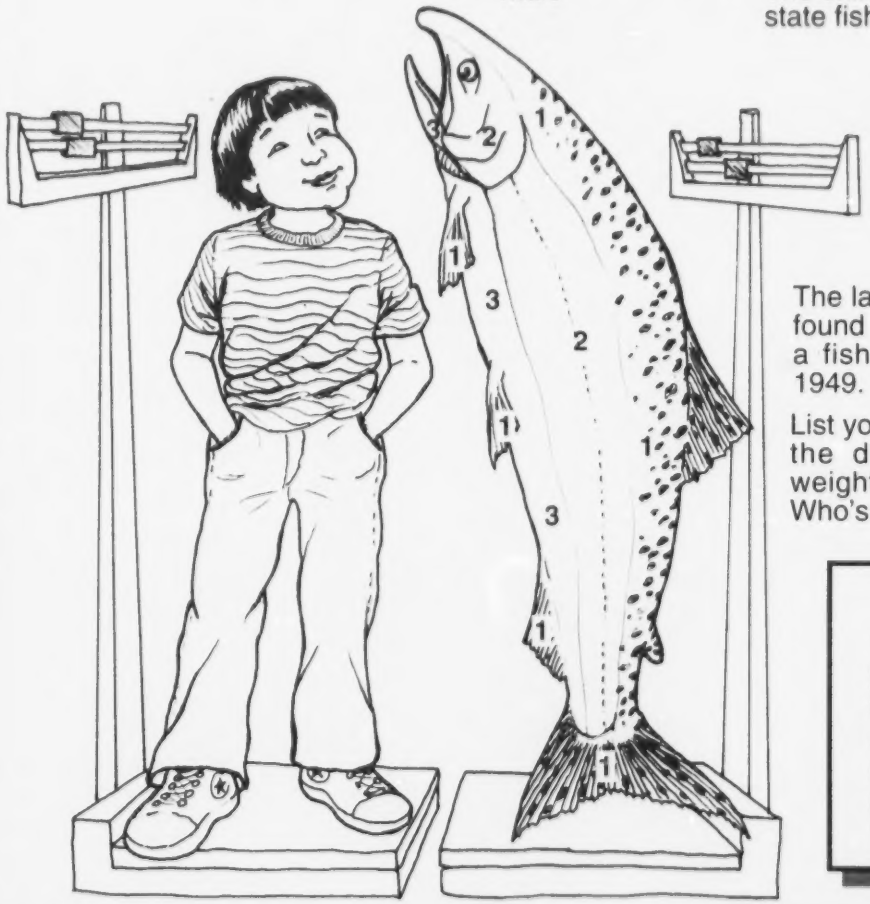
Chinook Salmon





Can you guess why chinook salmon also have the nickname, "king"? Is it because...

- Chinooks are the largest of Alaska's salmon?
- Commercial fishermen make the most money from their catches of chinook salmon?
- The chinook salmon is Alaska's state fish?



Chinooks are the "king" of salmon because all of those statements are true!

The largest chinook salmon ever found was a 126 lb fish caught in a fish trap near Petersburg in 1949.

List your weight here_____. Find the difference between your weight and the record chinook. Who's bigger?

KEY

1 = dark blue-green
2 = silver
3 = white
4 = red
5 = black-red
6 = light red
7 = black

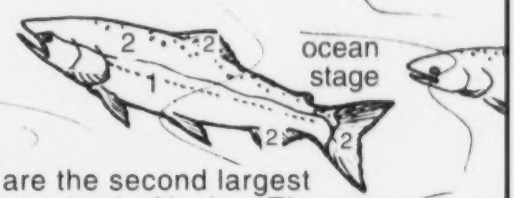
Coho Salmon

KEY

1= silver
2= dark blue
3= pine green
4= red
5= bronze

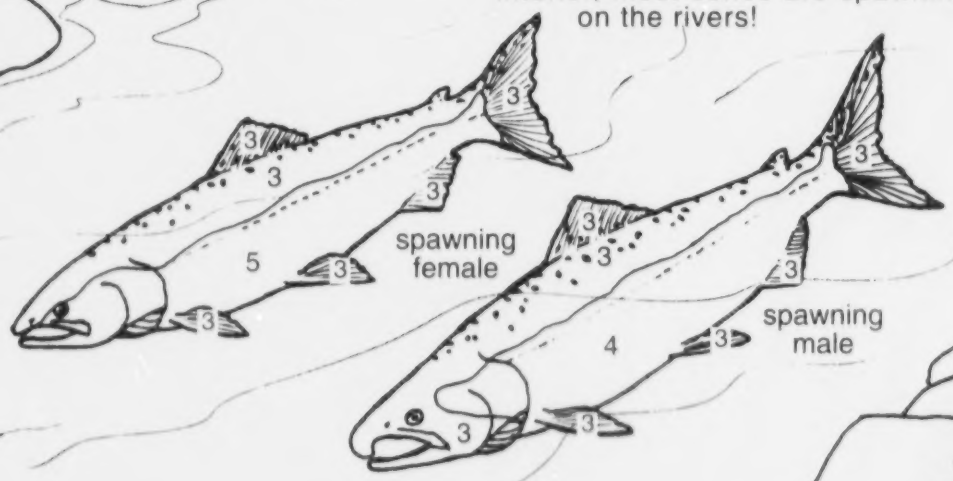
Sport fishermen in Alaska like to fish for cohos more than any other salmon because they're so exciting to catch. Many coho salmon are also caught by commercial and subsistence fishermen.

Use the key to color these fish. Do you think the coho's nickname, "silver salmon" describes how it looks in the ocean or when it is spawning?

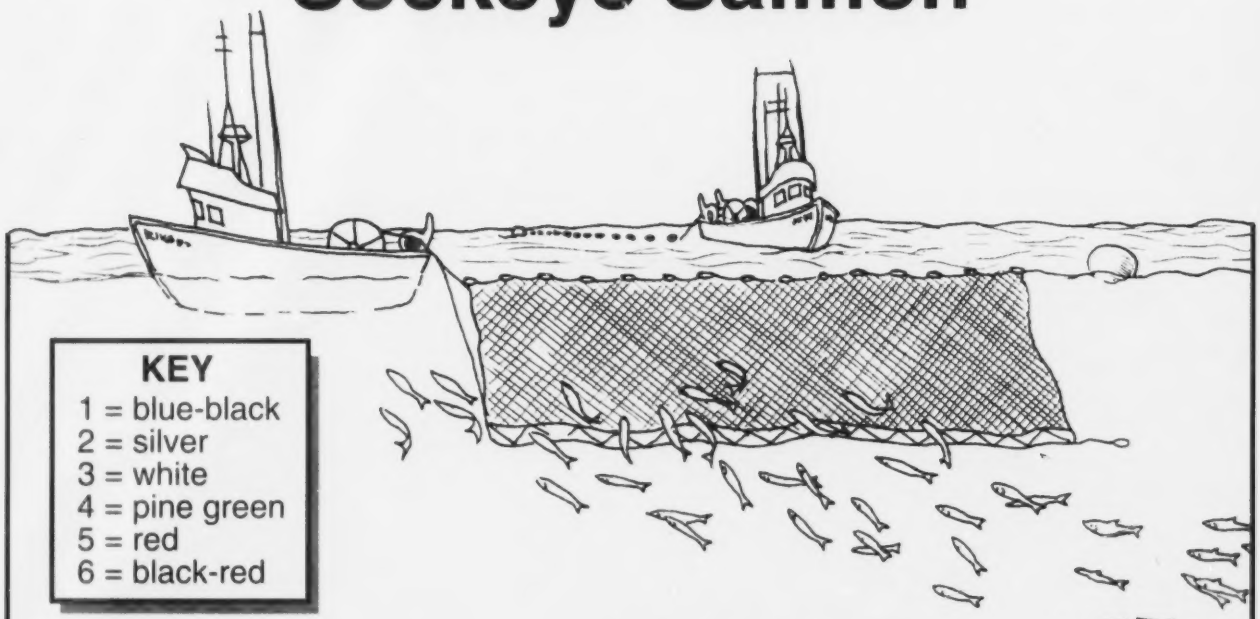


Coho are the second largest salmon species in Alaska. They can weigh as much as 36 pounds and reach 35 inches in length. How does that compare to your height and weight?

Coho salmon are the last of the salmon to enter their spawning streams each year. In Alaska's interior, most cohos are spawning as ice forms on the rivers!



Sockeye Salmon

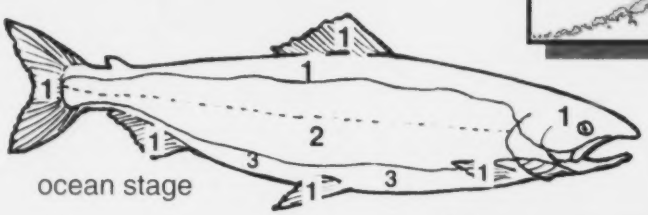


KEY
1 = blue-black
2 = silver
3 = white
4 = pine green
5 = red
6 = black-red

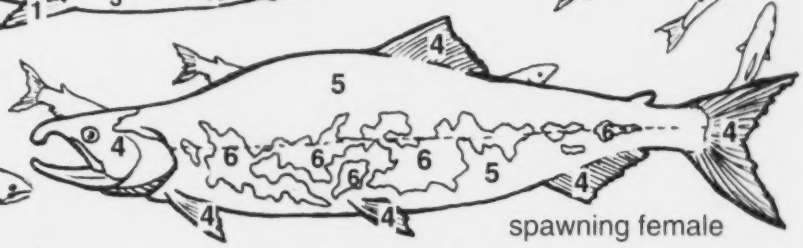
Use the key to color the salmon. Can you guess why sockeyes are also called "red salmon"? Male sockeyes on the spawning grounds grow humped backs and hooked noses.

Young sockeyes are different from other salmon because they live in lakes for at least one year before going to sea.

Find Bristol Bay on a map. This area has the largest sockeye salmon harvest in the world. Fishermen there usually catch between 10 and 20 million sockeye salmon each year.



ocean stage



spawning female

spawning male

Pink Salmon

Key

1 = dark blue
2 = silver
3 = pink
4 = brown/black
5 = white

Look at the spawning pink salmon. Can you guess why they're sometimes known as "humpies"?

Pink salmon are Alaska's smallest and most abundant salmon. Millions of them crowd into coastal streams to spawn every year. Pink salmon also have the shortest life span, living only two years.

ocean stage

As soon as the tiny fish emerge from their redd, they head straight to the ocean where they remain until they return to their home stream to spawn and die.

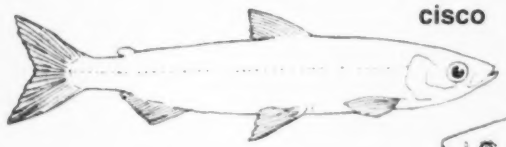
spawning female

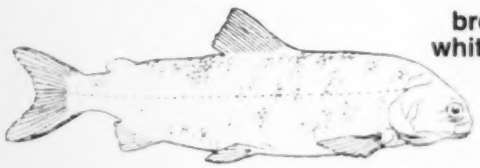
spawning male

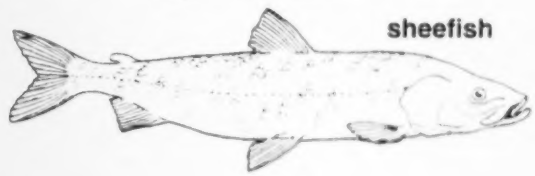
The Salmon Family Tree

Do you have cousins? Salmon do, too! Salmon family members live in different habitats in Alaska, but they all need cold, clean water that's rich in oxygen.

Here are a few of the salmon family members that live in Alaska. How many have you seen before?

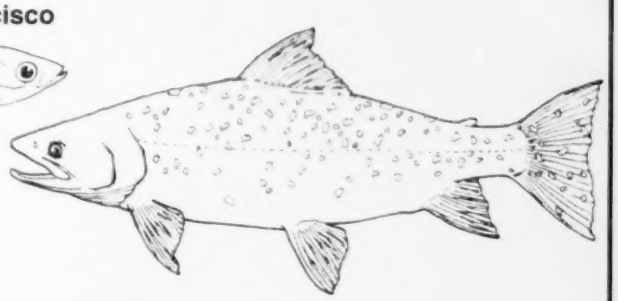






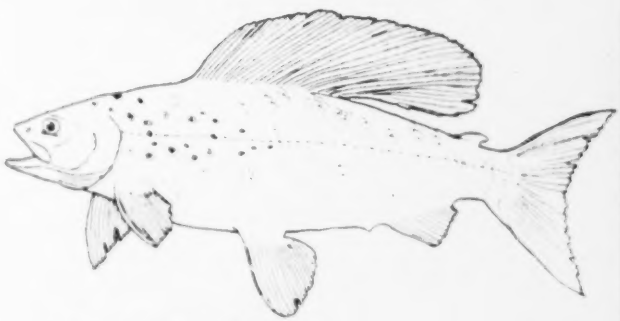
Whitefish

Whitefish live in lakes, and rivers almost everywhere in Alaska. They are an important food for some villages. Color the above fish silver.



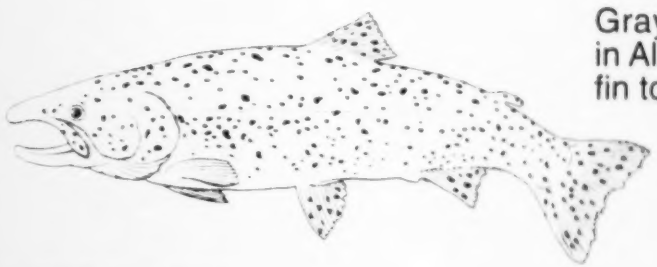
Arctic Char

These fish are most commonly found in the lakes and rivers of northern Alaska.



Arctic Grayling

Grayling live in nearly every river in Alaska. Look for the large dorsal fin to identify them.



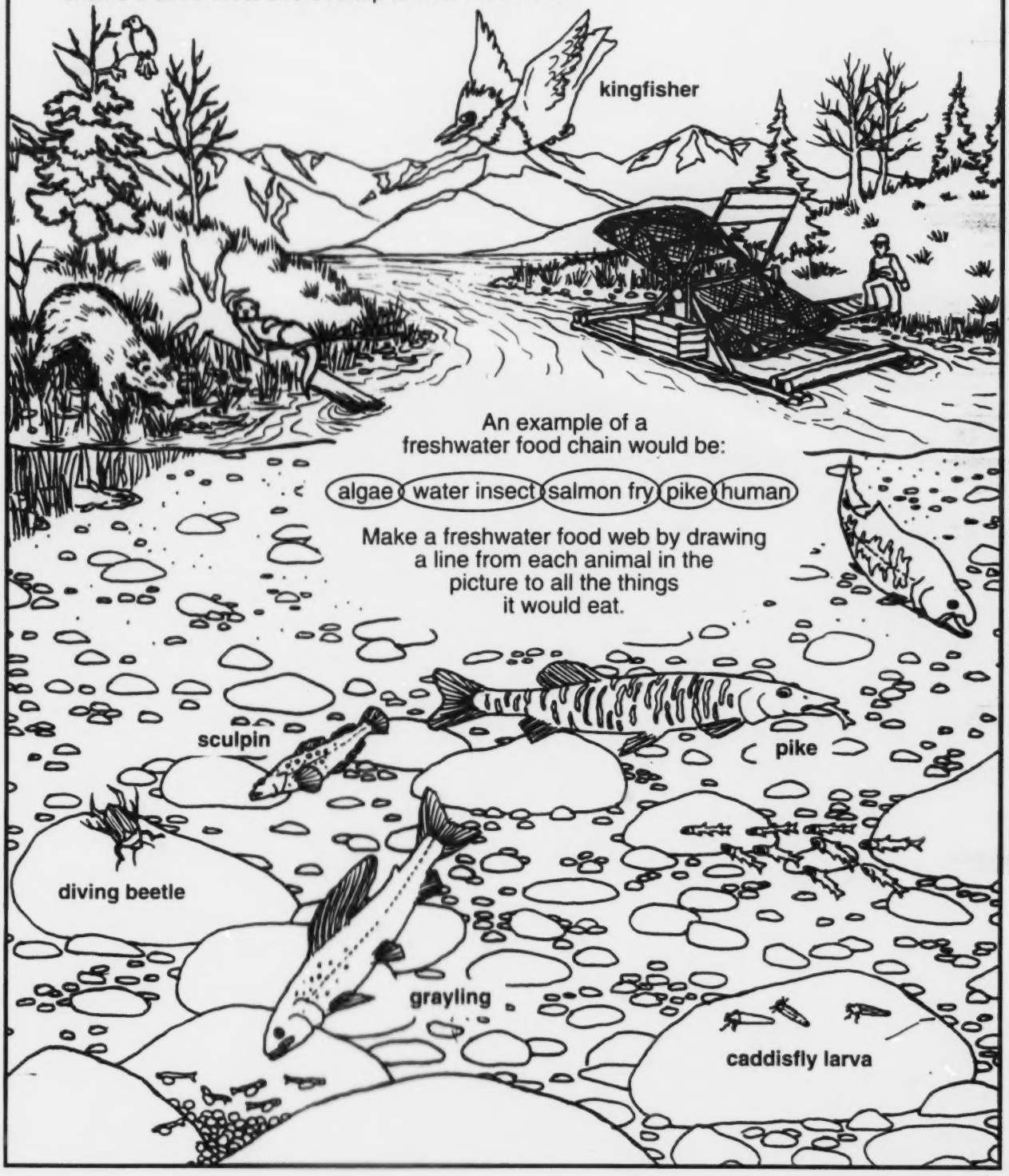
Rainbow Trout

You can catch these fish in rivers along Alaska's south and southwest coasts. They are also in many lakes in the Interior.

Look in a book about the salmon family to find out how to color the other fish!

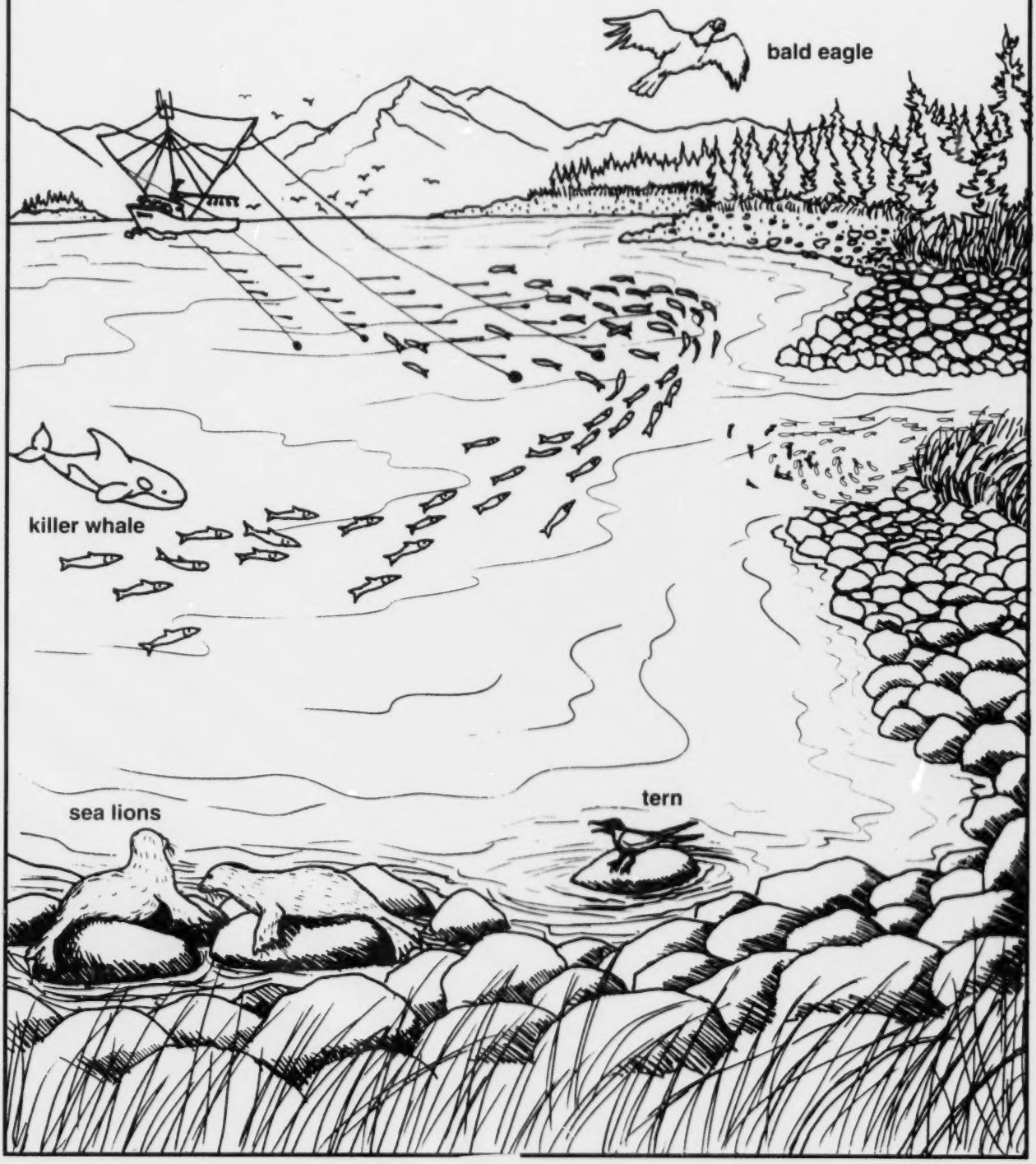
Salmon Food Chains

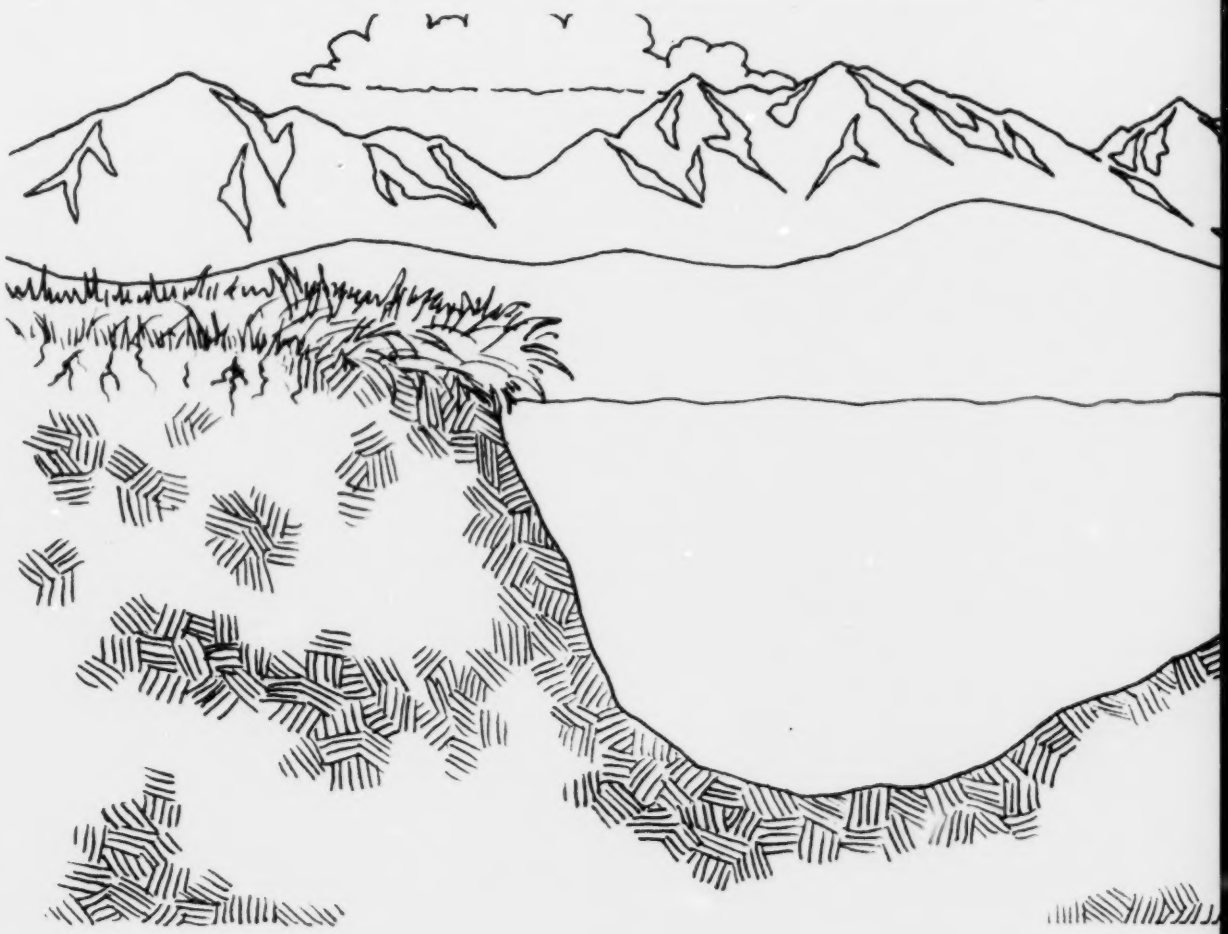
Alaska's wetlands are energized by the sun which makes different kinds of plants grow. These plants are food for animals, which in turn, feed other animals. Animals and plants that die and decay nourish bacteria and other plants. This starts the cycle all over again. These connections between things that eat each other are called a food chain. Food chains that connect and overlap form a food web.



Salmon Food Chains

Salmon smolts live in estuaries, places where rivers meet and mix with the sea. Adult salmon travel for several years in the open ocean. Draw lines connecting all the things that would eat each other in this picture. How many times are salmon connected in the saltwater food web?

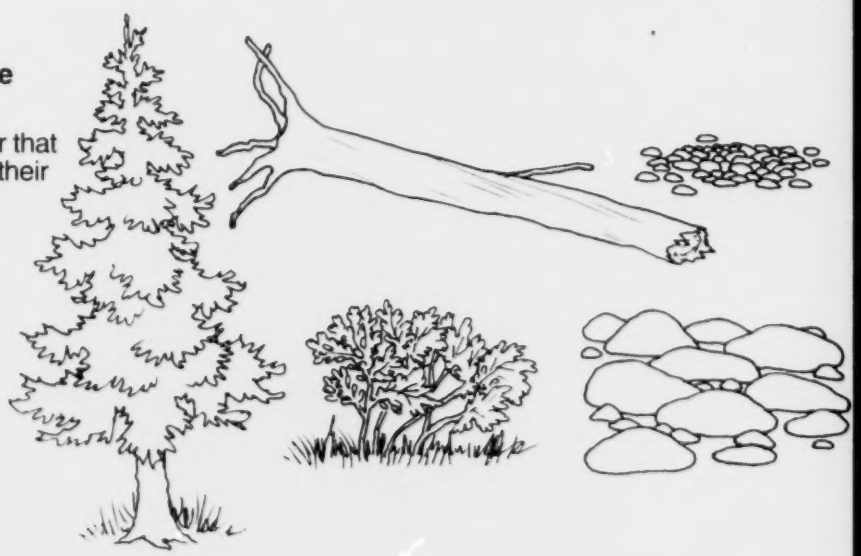




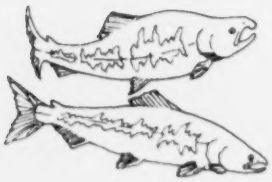
Home Sweet Home

The combination of food and cover that salmon need in a stream is called their habitat.

Here's your chance to make this stream the perfect home for salmon! Read the description of the stream habitat needs for a spawning salmon, egg, alevin, and fry. Trace the drawings below (or you can make your own drawings), cut them out and place them in the picture to create salmon habitat.



Home Sweet Home



Spawning Habitat

Find a spot in this picture where the water is shallow and fast-moving. A spawning salmon would choose an area like this because it has lots of oxygen to keep eggs and alevin healthy. Put some gravel in this area where the female salmon can make her nest. Now, put the spawning fish over the redd.

Fry

Salmon fry like to rest and hide in quite pools. Put large rocks, logs or stumps in the deeper water to form a pool. Salmon fry need shadows to hide in and shade to keep them cool. Make some trees growing out over the pool from the bank. Put some insects in the tree leaves as a fry food source. Salmon fry also find food where faster water stirs up water insects from the gravel where they hide. Put some insect food there for them.

Life Cycle Riddles

Would you like to learn about a salmon's life and times? Use the list of words to complete the following ryhmes.

Eggs

1) Spawning salmon need a special kind of **stream**. They lay their eggs in water that's cold, and _____.
2) Would you like to sleep in a salmon's **bed**? The eggs are laid in a gravel nest called a _____.

Alevin

3) Alevins can't swim well, and that's a **fact**. They're slowed down by that food pouch called a _____.
4) Other fish think alevins are a yummy _____. So alevins hide in the redd, safe from **attack**.

Fry

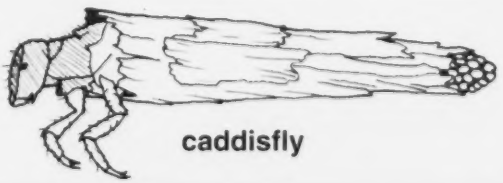
5) A salmon fry is little, but he's no **fool**. His favorite place to live in the river is a quiet_____.
6) A small salmon needs to stay cool, don't you **see**. The best place to be is under the shade from a _____.
7) To find his favorite food, a fry has to have sharp **eyes**. What looks like sticks, could be _____.
8) Swim away, swim away, little **tyke**, to keep from being eaten by a big_____.

Smolt

9) After two years in a stream, this fish wants to be **free**. He suddenly has the urge to travel to the_____.
10) Before leaving home, he needs to remember it **well**. A salmon smolt memorizes his home stream's _____.

Adult

11) Insects are no longer this fish's favorite **dish**. Most salmon in the ocean like to eat other_____.



caddisfly

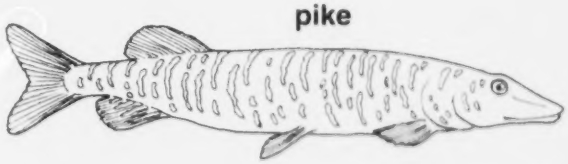
12) A salmon in the ocean makes a pretty good **meal**. He'd better watch out for a sea lion or a_____.
13) Salmon see the ocean sights, and for miles they'll **roam**, but after a few years, they get an urge to go_____.
14) After years away, this salmon remembers **well**, the special way his home stream _____.

Spawner

15) On a long journey up the river he **goes**, finding his way home by following his _____.
16) Closer and closer, but he's not home **yet**. He has to keep an eye peeled for _____.
17) Watch out salmon, over **there**. It could be a shadow, or a hungry_____.
18) So tired from the journey, but no time to **yawn**. Salmon have come back to their home stream to_____.

The story seems over, but this life cycle rhyme will go on and on through the mists of time.

pike

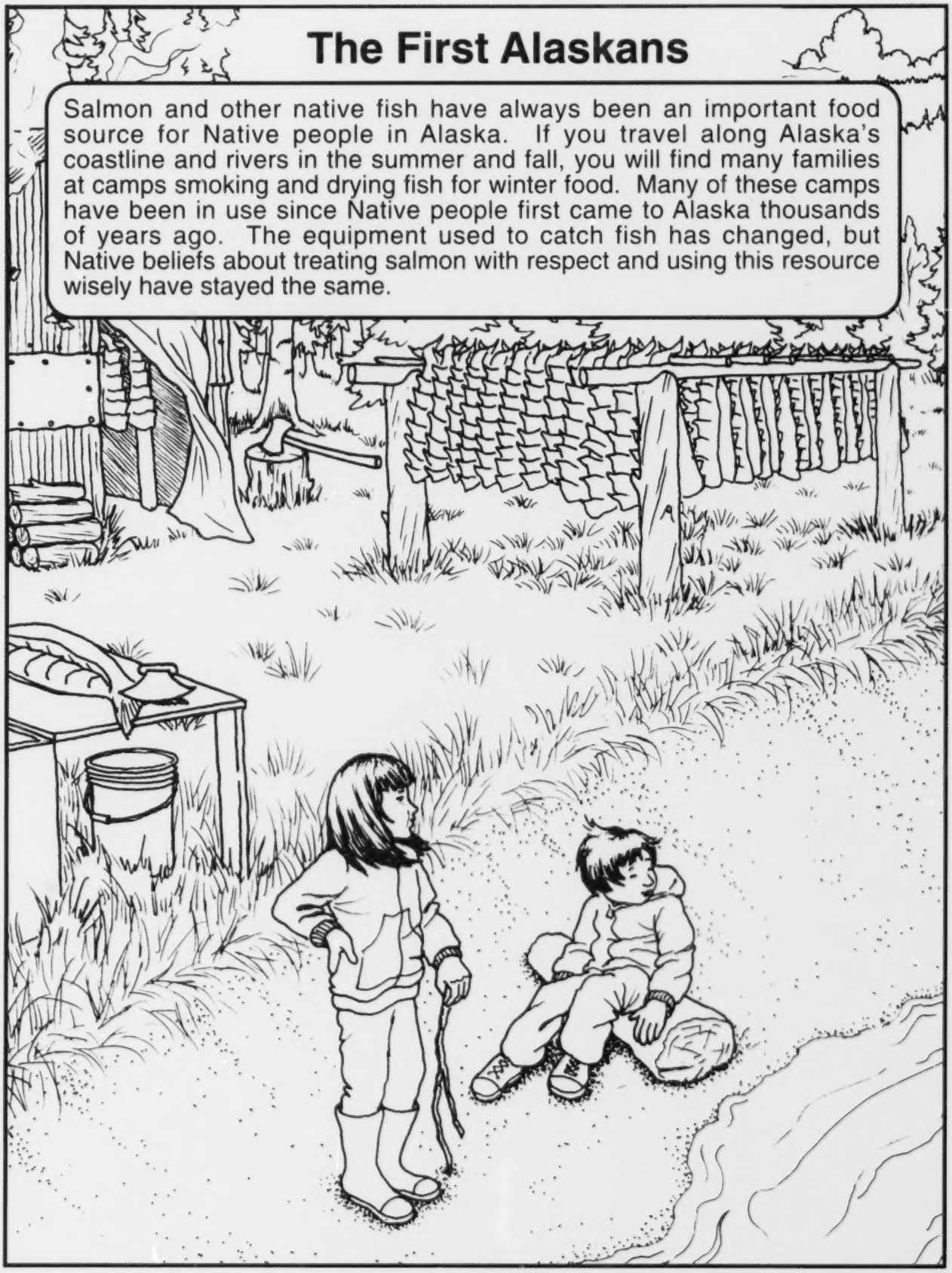


WORD CLUES

fishing nets	**home**	**redd**
stream	**snack**	**fish**
bear	**smells**	**seal**
yolk sack	**nose**	**tree**
sea	**clean**	**smell**
pike	**spawn**	**pool**
caddisflies		

The First Alaskans

Salmon and other native fish have always been an important food source for Native people in Alaska. If you travel along Alaska's coastline and rivers in the summer and fall, you will find many families at camps smoking and drying fish for winter food. Many of these camps have been in use since Native people first came to Alaska thousands of years ago. The equipment used to catch fish has changed, but Native beliefs about treating salmon with respect and using this resource wisely have stayed the same.

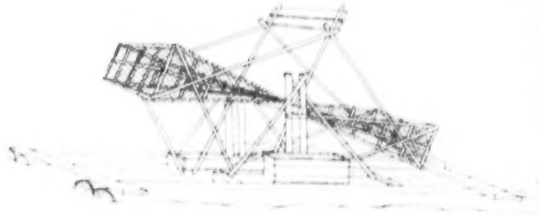


To Catch a Fish

Many Alaskans catch fish to feed themselves and their families. Commercial fishermen catch and sell fish as their job. People fish for salmon in the ocean and rivers. The fishing tools they use can be very different.

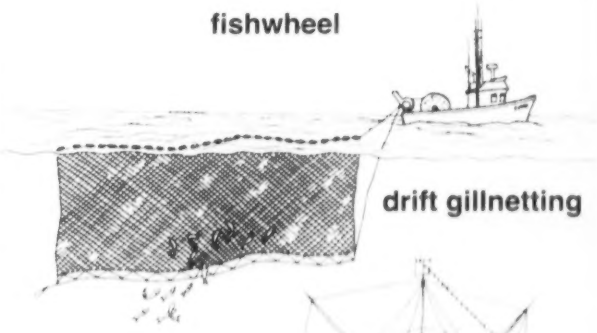
See if you can match these descriptions of fishing methods with the pictures:

1) This type of fishing boat doesn't use nets to catch salmon. Look for one or two pairs of long poles that stick out from the boat. Lots of lines baited with pieces of fish or metal flashers are attached to these poles. This fishing method is called: _____



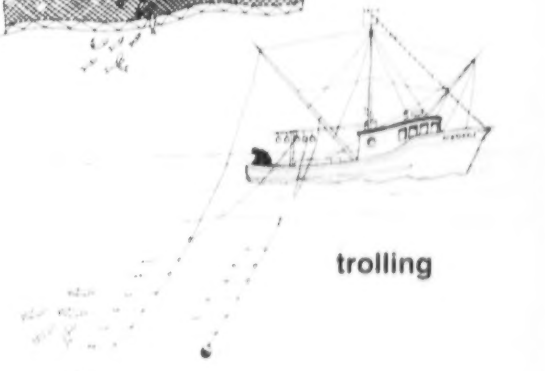
fishwheel

2) This fishing method is mainly seen on rivers in Alaska's interior. It is used by Natives and other people who want to catch fish for their own use, and some commercial fishermen. Look for a log raft with two big baskets. These baskets scoop up fish as the river current turns them through the water. This fishing method is called a: _____



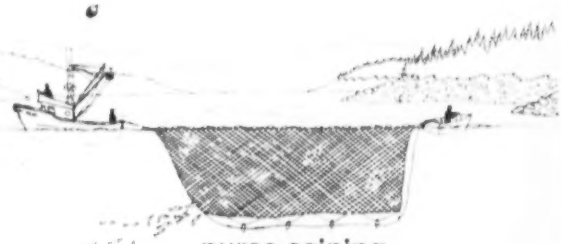
drift gillnetting

3) This fishing method is used all along the coast. These boats set out a long net with floats on the top and weights on the bottom to make it float upright in the water. Salmon poke their heads through the net and get caught by their gills. These boats have a big reel on the back for rolling up the heavy net full of fish. This fishing method is called: _____



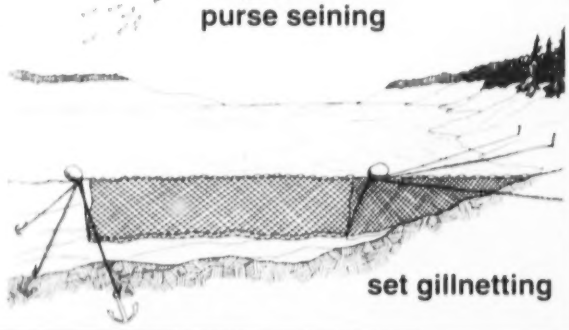
trolling

4) This fishing method is used along the coast and in rivers. It also uses a net where salmon get caught by their gills. One end of the net is anchored on shore and the other end is out in the water marked with a float. This fishing method is called: _____



purse seining

5) This fishing boat uses the biggest net of all. The boat lays out a net in a big circle in the water. Lines are pulled to close the bottom of the net, trapping salmon inside. This fishing method is called: _____



set gillnetting

Protecting Our Fish

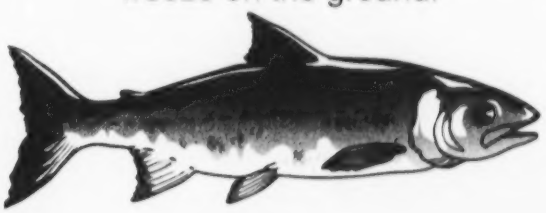
When there weren't many people in Alaska, everyone could take as many salmon as they wanted, and there was always enough fish. Today, there are more people eating salmon, catching salmon, and living near the streams where salmon spawn. Fisheries managers have a tough job keeping our salmon populations healthy. They do this in several ways.

Managers help decide how many salmon can be caught each year and how many should escape to spawn and maintain the population.

Fisheries managers help make sure that human developments like roads, houses, shopping centers, logging, and mining, don't harm the streams salmon live in.

Read the sentences below. Put a check mark beside activities that need to be regulated to help protect salmon populations. Draw a star beside activities that would help keep wetlands and salmon populations healthy.

1. ☐ Cutting down the trees along the edge of a salmon stream
2. ☐ A village that starts a recycling program for batteries and aluminum cans
3. ☐ A garbage dump located near a stream
4. ☐ A family that recycles some of their garbage
5. ☐ A community that posts signs warning people not to drive in a spawning stream
6. ☐ A housing development being built at the edge of a stream
7. ☐ Someone who lets their snow machine leak oil and antifreeze on the ground.
8. ☐ Planting trees along a stream
9. ☐ A fishery biologist who learns more about the habitat young salmon need
10. ☐ A class that picks up the trash along a stream
11. ☐ A housing development built away from a stream that leaves the trees in place
12. ☐ Dumping trash in the ocean
13. ☐ Countries that work together to conserve salmon and their habitats.



Learning More

Fisheries biologists have an important job. Biologists study where salmon spawn, the type of stream habitat fry need, and where adult fish travel in the ocean. They know we need to protect all the habitats salmon use in order to keep the fish healthy. Biologists tell us how many salmon are returning to spawn each year, so we know how many fish can be caught for food without harming the population.

Salmon are very hard to study, especially when they travel through muddy water like the Yukon River. Biologists use special equipment such as sonar, that makes studying salmon a lot easier. Sonar equipment sends a beam of sound through the water. This beam bounces off of the salmon swimming past the sonar station, and records their numbers on a computer.

Biologists also catch salmon, attach a numbered tag or a tiny radio to them, then release the unharmed fish to continue their journey to the spawning grounds. These radios make a steady beep that can be heard with a receiver. Biologists, flying over a river, can find the migrating salmon even when they can't see them.

If you catch a tagged salmon, send the tag to the address marked on it. By doing that, you'll help fisheries biologists with their important work!

Countries Working Together

The Yukon River runs through Canada and Alaska. Salmon that hatch in a Canadian stream will travel through Alaska on their way to the Pacific Ocean. Fishermen from both countries catch these fish in the ocean and as they swim back up the Yukon River to spawn.

Is a salmon a citizen of Alaska or Canada? Perhaps the answer is "both". Biologists and fisheries managers from both countries are working together to preserve all the habitats that salmon live in. Both countries must fairly share the fish they catch, and neither country can take too many salmon or there won't be enough to spawn.

Look at the map and help a fisheries biologist answer some questions. Five salmon are caught near the village of Rampart. A biologist attaches numbered tags and radios to them, then releases the fish back into the Yukon River. Now the biologist tracks the salmon to see where they will spawn.

Here's what the biologist finds:

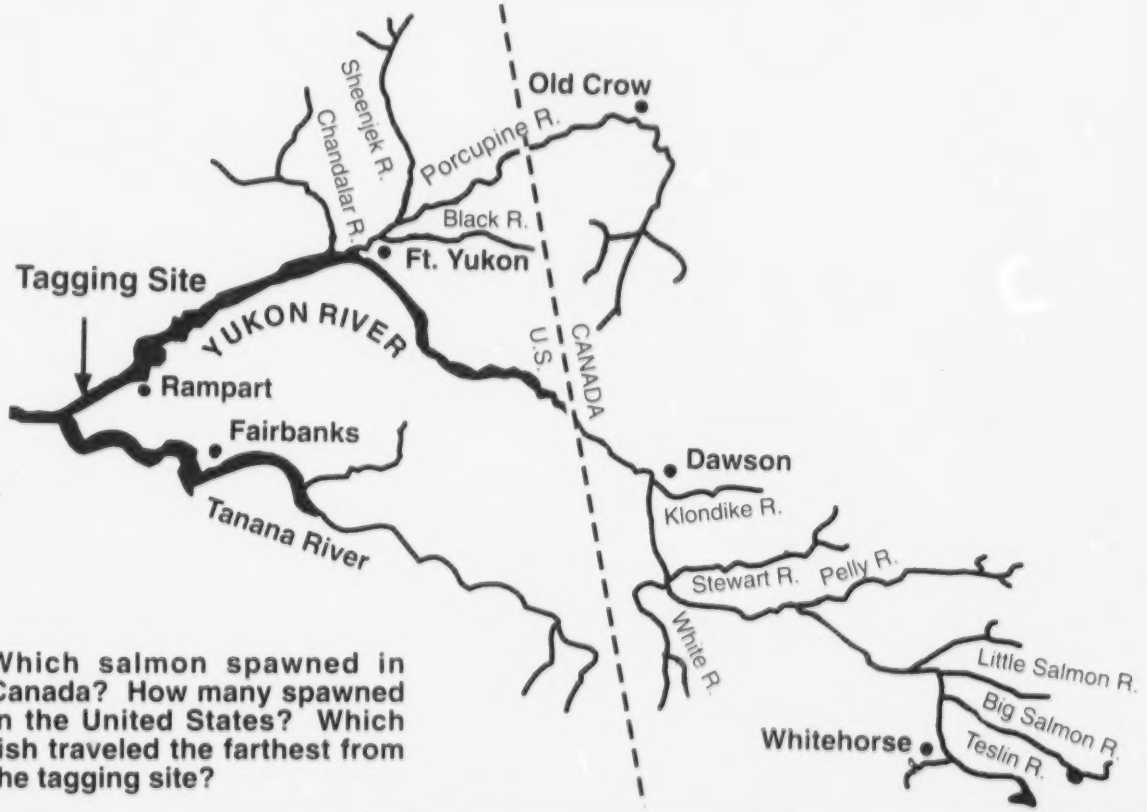
Fish number 45 spawns in the **Chandalar River.**

Fish number 46 spawns in the **Klondike River.**

Fish number 47 spawns in the **Stewart River.**

Fish number 48 spawns in the **Sheenjek River.**

Fish number 49 spawns in the **Teslin River**



Which salmon spawned in Canada? How many spawned in the United States? Which fish traveled the farthest from the tagging site?

Test Your Salmon Skills By Doing This Crossword!

Across:

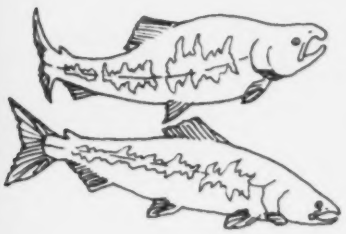
3) This is used to catch salmon along rivers in Alaska's interior.
5) The connection between things that eat each other is called a _____.
8) This salmon lives in the New England states.
10) The term for the food, cover, and space needed by a salmon.
11) These provide shade along streams which keeps salmon fry cool.
12) Alaska's most abundant salmon.
14) Bristol Bay has the largest harvest of this salmon in the world.
15) A salmon uses this sense to find its way home from the ocean.
16) The gravel nest a salmon makes to lay her eggs in.
17) The Yukon River has the largest runs of this salmon in the United States.
19) Chinook and coho salmon stay in this habitat for two years before going to sea.
20) This freshwater fish loves to eat salmon eggs and alevin.
21) This salmon relative can be identified by the large fin on its back.

Down:

1) This fish is also called a silver salmon.
2) This black and white animal eats salmon in the ocean.
4) When salmon lay their eggs, it's called _____.
6) A biologist puts this on a salmon in order to follow it and learn more about it.
7) A fishery_____learns about salmon and their habitats.
8) A newly hatched salmon is called this.
9) The largest of the Pacific salmon.
11) This fishing boat doesn't use a net to catch salmon.
13) Something you can do to help preserve salmon habitat.
18) The place where a river meets the sea.

Word Clues:

Fish wheel
Habitat
Coho
Estuary
Sockeye
Redd
Chum
Pink
Biologist
Killer whale
Atlantic
Trees
Stream
Alevin
Smell
Sculpin
Grayling
Radio
Troller
Recycle
Spawning
Food chain
Chinook



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Salmon Conservation Rhymes

Salmon need our help. We all have a job to do.
If you want to be a friend to salmon, here are some ideas for you.
Finish these rhymes with the following clues.

1) Alaska's a special home for salmon, and also for you and me. Help keep our land and water clean by picking up any_____that you see.

2) Our rivers are clean and we can help keep them that way. Recycle that battery; don't_____!

3) Chemicals we use at home can poison streams where salmon cruise. Don't pour chemicals down the sink and limit how many you_____.

4) Make sure you don't disturb salmon's dreams, don't walk or drive a 4-wheeler in a _____.

5) When mud gets in the water, salmon eggs can't breathe. We need to be careful where we build houses and cut_____.

6) Salmon fry need to be shaded and cool. Leave those trees standing at the edge of a_____.

7) Gas in the water can make a salmon sick; keeping your boat motor _____is a good trick.

8) When you dump oil on the ground, it can go into a stream. _____ that oil to keep the water clean.

9) Taking too many fish is a sign of greed. Keep the salmon coming back by catching only what you_____.

10) Salmon, whales and other fish call the ocean_____. They ask that we don't dump our trash in the waters where they roam.

11) Conserving our salmon treasure is a job for you and me. Together, we'll keep those silver fish in our rivers and the_____.

Tuned-up	**Use**
Home	**Sea**
Pool	**Spawning stream**
Need	**Recycle**
Throw it away	**Trees**
Trash	

What's Your Salmon IQ?

Now that you've read this book, see how many of these questions you can answer. Check your answers on the last page.

Score: 12-14 correct: Fishery Biologist
10-12 correct: Salmon Fan
Less than 10 correct: Back to fish school for you!

1) What salmon is Alaska's state fish?

2) How many adult salmon typically survive from the thousands of eggs laid in a redd? **2** **150** **1,000**

3) A salmon going through the changes that allow it to move from fresh water to the sea is called a: **Fry** **Spawner** **Smolt**

4) Which state would not have runs of Atlantic salmon?
California **Maine** **Rhode Island**

5) Which salmon species is also known as "King salmon"?

6) Which river is found in Canada?
Sheenjek **Chandalar** **Teslin**

7) Which salmon species lives the shortest time?

8) Numbered tags and _____are tools used by fisheries biologists to track fish in large, muddy rivers.

9) Which fish is not in the salmon family?
Grayling **Whitefish** **Pike**

10) Which salmon species is also known as "Red salmon"?

11) Which is not a predator of adult salmon in the ocean?
Human **Killer whale** **Bear**

12) Which salmon species is also called "Dog salmon"?

13) Which animal would most likely eat a salmon smolt?
Diving beetle **Bear** **Sea gull**

14) Which salmon species is the second-largest in Alaska?

My Pledge to Salmon

By reading this book, I've learned how important salmon are to the wildlife, wetlands and people of Alaska. I also know that we all have to work together to make sure our fish keep coming back. I promise to do my part to keep Alaska's salmon and wetlands healthy by doing the following:

Answers to Activities

Salmon Food Chains (Page 14 & 15)

Predators of:

Egg/Alevin: Diving beetle, slimy sculpin, grayling
Fry: Pike, kingfisher, land otter
Smolt: Sea gull, arctic tern, larger salmon
Ocean adult: Killer whale, sea lion, commercial fishermen, eagle
Spawner: Humans, bears, eagles

Countries Working Together (Page 23)

Salmon numbers **46**, **47**, and **49** spawned in Canada

Salmon numbers **45** and **48** spawned in the United States.

Fish number **49** spawning in the **Teslin River** traveled farthest from the tagging site.

Life Cycle Riddles (Page 18)

1) Clean
2) Redd
3) Yolk sack
4) Snack
5) Pool
6) Tree
7) Caddisflies
8) Pike
9) Sea
10) Smell
11) Fish
12) Seal
13) Home
14) Smells
15) Nose
16) Fish nets
17) Bear
18) Spawn

Salmon Conservation Rhymes (Page 26)

1) Trash
2) Throw it away
3) Use
4) Spawning stream
5) Trees
6) Pool
7) Tuned up
8) Recycle
9) Need
10) Home
11) Sea

What's Your Salmon I.Q.? (Page 27)

1) Chinook
2) 2
3) Smolt
4) California
5) Chinook
6) Teslin
7) Pink
8) Sonar
9) Pike
10) Sockeye
11) Bear
12) Chum
13) Sea gull
14) Coho

Protecting Our Fish (Page 21)

1) ☑
2) ☆
3) ☑
4) ☆
5) ☆
6) ☑
7) ☑
8) ☆
9) ☆
10) ☆
11) ☆
12) ☑
13) ☆

To Catch a Fish (Page 20)

1) Trolling
2) Fish Wheel
3) Drift Gillnetting
4) Set Gillnetting
5) Purse Seining

1 C O
2 K I L L E R W H A L E
3 F I S H
4 W H E E L
5 F O O D C H A I N
6 R A D
7 B I O L O G I C A L
8 A T L A N T I C
9 A D H
10 H A B I T A T
11 T R E E S
12 P I N K
13 R O O K E
14 S O C K E Y E
15 S M E L T
16 R E D D
17 C H U M
18 E L
19 S T R E A M
20 S C U L P I N
21 G R A Y L I N G

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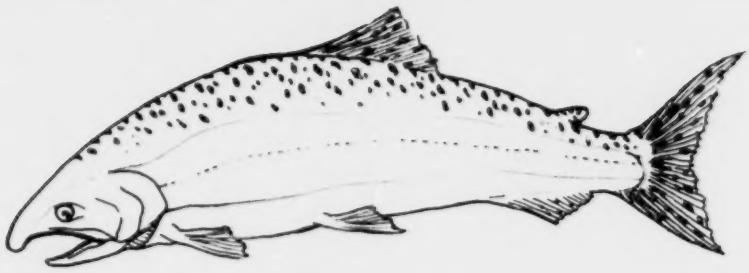
Discovering Alaska's Salmon



Provides a fun and interactive way to learn more about one of Alaska's greatest natural resources.

- Read a poem
- Solve salmon riddles
- Test your salmon IQ
- Create a habitat
- Help a biologist track a salmon
- Make a food web

The Alaska Natural Resource and Outdoor Education Association

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Fairbanks Fishery Resource Office
1-800-801-5108